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Plaintiffs' Opposition contends that the Second Amended Complaint ("SAC") asserts a claim against North Star under ERISA Section 405(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a)(3). Opp., p. 46. In addition to the reasons stated in the Combined Reply, the SAC's reference to Section 405 failed to put North Star on notice of a separate claim against it because ERISA Section 409(b), 29 U.S.C. § 1109(b), precludes assertion of such claim against North Star as a matter of law. ERISA Section 405(a)(3) relates to liability for breach by a co-fiduciary, providing liability where one fiduciary "has knowledge of a breach by such other fiduciary, unless he makes reasonable efforts under the circumstances to remedy the breach." 29 U.S.C. § 1105(a)(3). That section does not apply to North Star, who Plaintiffs admit serves as a successor fiduciary, not a cofiduciary. Rather, ERISA Section 409(b) governs North Star's liability this situation. It states:

## § 409. Liability for breach of fiduciary duty.

(b) No fiduciary shall be liable with respect to a breach of fiduciary duty under this subchapter if such breach was committed before he became a fiduciary or after he ceased to be a fiduciary.

29 U.S.C. § 1109(b) (emphasis added); Steinman v. Hicks, 252 F.Supp.2d 746, 755 (C.D. Ill. 2003) (granting summary judgment to defendants on ground that they could not be held liable for a breach of fiduciary duty that occurred before they became fiduciaries); see also Brugos v. Nannenga, 2005 WL 1528370, at \*3 (N.D. Ind. June 24, 2005) ("Because 29 U.S.C. § 1109(b) expressly precludes any liability for breaches that occurred prior to a fiduciary's appointment, it is beyond doubt that Mr. Bohlen and Mr. Novak cannot prove a set of facts that would entitle them to relief on their claims against Post-Purchase Trustees").

The district court for the District of Columbia recently considered the interplay between ERISA Sections 405(a) and 409(b). Stephens v. U.S. Airways Group, 2008 WL 2103426 (D.D.C. May 20, 2008). In Stephens, the plaintiffs brought an action against the Pension Benefits Guarantee Corporation ("PBGC") for failure to remedy the fiduciary breaches of its predecessor fiduciary, U.S. Airways. The PBGC moved for summary judgment on the ground that ERISA

Section 409(b) prevents it from being held liable for the breaches of its predecessor. Like the
Plaintiffs in the instant case, the <i>Stephens</i> plaintiffs argued that they were not seeking to hold the
PBGC liable for the alleged breaches of U.S. Airways, but were instead seeking to hold the
PBGC liable for failing to remedy U.S. Airways' alleged breaches. The district court rejected the
argument and granted summary judgment to the PBGC. Id. at *5. Reasoning that Congress mus
have intended to give both Sections 405(a)(3) and 409(b) meaning, the court held that Section
405(a)(3) applies to situations in which two or more fiduciaries are serving as fiduciaries at the
same time (i.e., co-fiduciaries), while Section 409(b) applies to the liability of a successor
fiduciary. Id. Because the PBGC served as a successor fiduciary to U.S. Airways, not as its co-
fiduciary, ERISA Section 409(b) precluded holding the PBGC liable for "a past but unremedied
breach" by U.S. Airways. <i>Id.</i> at *6. <sup>1</sup>
Plaintiffs admit that North Star was not a fiduciary of the ESOP at the time of the 1998
and 1999 transactions. Opp., p. 46:2-6. Because Plaintiffs' purported claim under ERISA
Section 405(a)(3) contravenes ERISA's provisions governing liability of successor trustees, the
SAC failed to put North Star on notice of the claim discussed in Plaintiff's Opposition
memorandum. Accordingly, the Court should grant judgment for North Star.

## II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, North Star Trust Company respectfully requests the Court grant its motion and enter judgment for North Star.

Dated: July 17, 2008 MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

22 By: /S/ Nicole A. Diller

Nicole A. Diller
Donald P. Sullivan
Attorneys for North Star Trust Company

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Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SAN FRANCISCO

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs citation to *Silverman v. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.*, 138 F.3d 98 (2d Cir. 1998), does not change this conclusion. *Silverman* did not consider ERISA Section 409(b) at all in reaching its conclusion, relying instead on the Restatement (Second) of Trusts § 223(2). Reliance on trust law to determine an issue of ERISA interpretation is inappropriate where that law conflicts with the plain language of ERISA. *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259, 267 n. 6 (1997); *Reves v. Ernst & Young*, 507 U.S. 170, 177 (1993); *Consumer Product Safety Comm'n v. GTE Sylvania, Inc.*, 447 U.S. 102, 108 (1980).

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SAN FRANCISCO

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